



## Transport in plant -DPP -01

1. Plants do not have a  
 (A) Vascular system  
 (B) Vascular bundle  
 (C) Conducting system  
 (D) Circulatory system

2. Plants have to move substance  
 (A) Over short distances  
 (B) Over long distances  
 (C) No need of movement  
 (D) Both A and B

3. Movement of gases inside the plants through  
 (A) Active transport  
 (B) Long distance transport  
 (C) Simple diffusion  
 (D) Osmosis

4. When we compare plants with animals for movement than movement of molecules is  
 (A) Longer distances in plants  
 (B) Shorter distances in plants  
 (C) Moderate distances  
 (D) Only by diffusion

5. Water absorbed by root passes to  
 (A) All over the plant      (B) Leaf  
 (C) Tip of growing stem    (D) All of the above

6. Food manufactured by leaves has to be moved to  
 (A) Root tips                (B) Dead part  
 (C) Old leaf                (D) All of the above

7. Movement of molecules over short distances are  
 (A) Within the cell  
 (B) Entry into cell  
 (C) Cell to cell  
 (D) All of the above

8. In plants xylem involve in transport of  
 (A) Hormones  
 (B) Water and mineral salts  
 (C) Nitrate  
 (D) All of these

9. Translocation of substance involve  
 (A) Long distances transport  
 (B) Transport of only organic nutrients  
 (C) Gas diffusion  
 (D) Cell to cell transport

10. Transport of Xylem sap is  
 (A) Polar                    (B) Bidirectional  
 (C) Unidirectional        (D) All of these

11. Transport of organic food can be done by  
 (A) Xylem                  (B) Phloem  
 (C) Multidirectional     (D) Both B and C

12. Nutrients can be re-exported from  
 (A) Mature leaf  
 (B) Meristematic region  
 (C) Storage organs  
 (D) Young leaf

13. From storage organs nutrients are withdrawn and cannot be passed on to  
 (A) Meristematic region  
 (B) Shoot tips  
 (C) All growing points  
 (D) Fruits

14. Polar transport occurs for some  
 (A) Proteins                (B) Amino acids  
 (C) Phospholipid          (D) Hormones

15. Passive transport is mediated through  
 (A) Use of ATP  
 (B) Kinetic energy of particles  
 (C) Without energy utilization

16. Which movement is always along the concentration gradient  
(A) Movement of gases  
(B) Facilitated diffusion  
(C) Osmosis  
(D) All of the above

17. Simple diffusion of gas play role in plant  
(A) Movement of oxygen out of leaf  
(B) Movement of carbon dioxide inside leaf  
(C) Movement of water vapours out of leaf  
(D) All of the above

18. Diffusion is a process which is  
(A) Fast process  
(B) Dependent upon living system  
(C) Random  
(D) All of the above

19. Diffusion process depends on  
(A) Density of medium  
(B) Temperature  
(C) Cell membrane permeability  
(D) All the above

20. Which molecules diffuse fast across membrane  
(A) Small sized lipid molecules  
(B) Large sized lipid molecules  
(C) Large size polar molecules  
(D) Small size polar molecules

21. Movement through channel is  
(A) Passive  
(B) Downhill  
(C) Type of diffusion  
(D) All of the above

22. Molecules with hydrophilic moiety pass through cell membrane with the help of  
(A) Enzymes  
(B) Disaccharides  
(C) Carrier proteins

23. In water channels type of aquaporins proteins  
(A) 18 (B) 6  
(C) 8 (D) 7

24. Porins are present in all except  
(A) All Bacteria  
(B) Plastids  
(C) Some bacteria  
(D) Mitochondria

25. Channels present in membrane is  
(A) Specific  
(B) Show saturation  
(C) Show inhibition  
(D) All of these

26. Which is true for facilitated diffusion  
(A) Slower than simple diffusion  
(B) Passive  
(C) Increase concentration gradient  
(D) Uphill

27. Carrier protein pass the molecule by  
(A) Passage through the carrier protein  
(B) Rotation of carrier protein outside to inside of membrane  
(C) Diffusion  
(D) All the above

28. Uniport allows the movement of  
(A) One types of molecules in the both direction  
(B) Two types of molecules in same direction  
(C) One type of molecule by lipid layer  
(D) Single molecule through channel

29. In active transport, the carrier proteins are called pumps as  
(A) they use energy  
(B) Uphill  
(C) pass them against their concentration gradient  
(D) All the above



30. The movement of water from higher concentration of water to lower concentration is called

(A) Osmosis	(B) Diffusion
(C) Endosmosis	(D) Exosmosis

### ANSWERS

1. (D)	12. (C)	22. (C)
2. (D)	13. (D)	23. (C)
3. (C)	14. (D)	24. (A)
4. (A)	15. (C)	25. (D)
5. (D)	16. (D)	26. (B)
6. (A)	17. (D)	27. (B)
7. (D)	18. (C)	28. (D)
8. (D)	19. (D)	29. (D)
9. (A)	20. (A)	30. (A)
10. (C)	21. (D)	
11. (D)		





**\*Note\* - If you have any query/issue**

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